Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH 1828. [NUMBER 2006.

BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

FOR the Benefit of the Widow and Family of the late MR. WESSENCRAFT who have been left in most distressed circumstances.

Will be performed on FRIDAY the 28th Instant the admired and popular Farce of

MONSIEUR TONSON,

After which the interlude of

BLUE DEVILS

To conclude with the laughable and entertaining Farce of

HONEST THIEVES.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday 27th and Friday the 28th Instant between the hours of 10 and 4.

Box....8 Rupees....Upper Boxes....4 Rupees.
Pit.....6 ditto.....Gallery.....2 ditto.

N. B.—No money will be received at the doors.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

Advertisement.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER, begs most respectfully to inform the Mercantile Community and the public in General of this Presidency, that Government have been graciously pleased to allow him to compile and publish "*By authority*" a work to be entitled THE BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE DIRECTORY AND IMPORT AND EXPORT GUIDE, which will contain all Enactments of Government regarding the Customs now in force, with every kind of information that can be procured to render the work useful—

A Prospectus of the work defining its contents more explicitly will hereafter be issued; in the mean time it is most respectfully suggested that any hints or information which may in the opinion of the merchants of this place be useful will be most thankfully and gratefully acknowledged.—

The Editor of the Price Current in returning his thanks for the many kindnesses already shown him by the mercantile community of Bombay, begs to assure them that the strictest care and attention will be exerted on his part to render the Bombay Custom House Directory, worthy of their further patronage and assistance.—

As it is difficult to estimate the price the work in question will be sold for, until its Contents are known and more defined it has not been fixed; communications addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT will be thankfully received.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies

CALCUTTA,
1st October 1828. (c)

FOR SALE BY FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

This day WEDNESDAY the 12th Inst.
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT BREACH CANDY,
The Household Furniture
OF
WM. FENWICK ESQ.

CONSISTING of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Dinner, Desert and Tea Services &c.

A neat Cabinet of shells, together with plate, Glass and China Ware, and Books.

ALSO,

If not previously disposed of by private Sale) a handsome new Europe built LANDAULETTE
AND PAIR OF HORSES,
A EUROPE BUILT
BUGGY AND HORSE
A NEW BENGAL

SHIGRAM

JUST IMPORTED FROM CALCUTTA
PER BRIG CARTILA.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY the 15th Instant.

A QUANTITY of Long cloth, Sheeting cloth and Muslins, Ladies Gauze Dresses, Boots and Shoes, Plated Ware, Grey and white Socks, Articles of Household Furniture, Argaund Lamps, Looking Glasses of sizes, a few Busts of Sir Walter Scott, Napoleon, the Duke of York, Green paint &c.

ALSO

To close an Account a few casks of Edinburgh ALE, at noon will be put up *Buggy Horses* and a travelling BULLOCK CARRIAGE.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A COLLECTION of new and admired Music, a Kent[illegible] Nicholson's Flutes, Double Flagelets, and the following popular WORKS.

Crockers Present,
Hakewells Jamaica with plates,
Italy as it is,
Larnder on the steam Engine,
Annual Biography,
Laughorns Plutarch handsomely bound
Don Pedro a Tragedy,
Punch and Judy,
Death Bed Scenes,
Shakespeares Plays various editions,
Mornings in Spring,
Constables Miscellany
Americans as they are,
The night Watch or Tales of the Sea,
Parrys Voyages,
Scotts novels 25 Vols,
Moores Lalla Rookh handsomely bound,
Sketches of modern Greece,
Pelican Island,
Subaltern,
Modern Traveller &c. &c. &c.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A SECOND SIZE
BILLIARD TABLE
PRICE Rs. 600.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION
A SECOND HAND ENGLISH
DENNET IN GOOD ORDER
WITH
HORSE AND HARNESS
PRICE 1000 Rs,
For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 13th Instant.

MILITARY appointments, consisting of a Cavalry dress and undress Jacket, Girdle, Epaulette, Sabertasche, Cocked Hat, Oil Skin Cap, Military Saddle and Bridle, Shabraque, Stuff waist belt, Sabre &c.

Red, Green and yellow Morocco Skins, Prime Wiltshire Cheese, and colored ball thread.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A CAPITAL
BAY ARAB
SADDLE HORSE
AND A
HANDSOME
BAY PONY
A NEAT LONDON BUILT
PHEÆTON
PAIR OF YOUNG CHESNUT
Carriage Horses
AND
HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 12th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FOUR IN HAND
OR
TANDEM WHIPS
PRICE EACH RS. 20

Meadows Street 12th November, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ELEGANT
LANDAULETTE,
Painted yellow, lined with drab Cloth,
WITH A SET OF
HARNESS
NEARLY NEW
PRICE RUPEES 2800.

Meadows Street, 12th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW
ENGLISH BUILT
BUGGY
With Mail Coach axles, without hood, with harness and a Spare Collar

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street 12th Nov. 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 17th Instant
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT
SANS SOUCI
THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CARRIAGES & HORSES
WINES &c.
Belonging to the Estate of the late
SIR EDWARD WEST, KNT.
DECEASED.

CONSISTING of a Superior grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, Damask Couches, Pembroke and Card Tables, Ebony and Calamander Wood Chairs, China Drawing Room ditto, Blackwood ditto, Breakfast, and Dinner Tables, Consultation ditto, Mahogany Bookcases, Open ditto, Mahogany & Jackwood Sideboards, Mahogany Stands, China Teapoys, Eight day Clock by McCABE, Blackwood Carved Couches and Chairs to match, four, five, and six light Chandeliers, double and single Branch Wall Shades with drops and Pans, vase Lamps, Large and small Bedsteads, Mahogany and Blackwood Wardrobes, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing Tables, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Washing Stands, Skreens &c.

A Large Set of Silver Dish Covers, Silver hot water Curry Dishes, Soup Tureens, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Tea Pot, Epergne, Fruit Knives and Forks, Egg Stand, Skewers, and Salt Cellars, Plated Breadbaskets, bottle Stands sauce Boats, Candlesticks &c.

Rich Glass Services, Elegant flowered tea and Breakfast set of Felspar Porcelaine, ditto gilt, neat Dessert set of Spodes ware, Large blue and white Dinner set of ditto.

Dispense Cupboards, Dripping Stones Cooking Utensils &c.

Superior single barrelled Rifle, by Egg.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
ON THE FIRST DAY'S SALE
A NEAT LONDON BUILT
CHARIOT
AND
HARNESS.
AND A
LONDON BUILT
BAROUCHE,
AND HARNESS.

Both these Carriages have a new set of Wheels, never used, and are in every respect nearly as good as new.

A PAIR OF CAPITAL
GREY ARAB
Carriage Horses,
A HIGH CAST
GREY ARAB
Saddle Horse
AND A
PALANQUIN.

Immediately after the Sale of the Carriages and Horses will be Sold the

***CHOICE WINES* &c.**

Comprising very old London particular Madeira in bottle, Sherry, Red and White Shiraz, Port in quarts and Pints, English and French Claret, Champaign Constantia, Brandy, Hollands, Beer, Milk Punch &c.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view all next week. The Plate to be seen at the rooms of the Auctioners.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Tomorow the 13th Instant,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Glassware, Plated Ware, a neat Hookah complete, fowling pieces. Gentlemen's Apparel, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A NEAT

BAROUCHE

Painted yellow picked out black with a pair of Grey

CARRIAGE HORSES

And Harness

Meadows Street, 8th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN EXCELLENT TONED

PIANOFORTE,

WITH CIRCULAR ENDS

BY BROADWOOD

PRICE Rs. 300.

Meadows Street, 12th November 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE:

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPOO GUNNESS, at Tannah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th inst. corrected and revised, in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, 12th November 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

A Few Copies of the *Memoir* of the late SIR EDWARD WEST, *Chief Justice*, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Gaz. Office, 12th November 1828.

BOMBAY

REGISTER & DIRECTORY

FOR

1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that it on the 1st of January 1829 and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work*; and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC; and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay 12th November, 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange,	per sett	Rs.	2
Powers of Attorney	each	"	2
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	2
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1
Bills of Lading	per set	"	2

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

(ASSOCIATES GOOD BILLS.)

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 6s.

N. B. Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

A CARD.

ANY LADY or FAMILY, returning to England who may require the services of an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT; will hear of one by applying at this office, who if requisite will produce testimonials from her former places.

Gazette Office, Nov. 12th 1828.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time on that Island, for the benefit of their Health, or otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN's, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. EYRE an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

Mr. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests *of all*, who, may honor *him* with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

Wines for Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS RANKEN & SAUNDERS

LONDON Bottled Sherry from Maxwell and Keys,	Butler and Son	
& Ella & Co.	Rs.	24 *a* 26 per Doz
Ditto Old Port Wine	"	22 *a* 24
Ditto in pints Maxwell and Keys	"	15
London Particular Madeira 3 years in bottle	"	26
Ditto	"	24
Very fine old Teneriffe	"	16
Sparkling White Champaigne	"	35 *a* 50
Frontignac	"	20
Sercial in pints	"	18
Claret (Mazwell & Keys 1st Growth)	"	40
Ditto from other houses	"	35
Ditto 2d Growth from Harper and Bell	"	25 *a* 30
Real Cognac Brandy; in Casks of 30 *a* 80 Gallons imported direct from France to order	Rs.	3½ per Gall.
Ditto in bottle	"	12 per D. Zen
Hollands in Cases each 7 Gallons	"	30 per Case
Genuine Highland Whiskey	"	30 per Dozen

Bombay 12th November 1828.

FOR SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF

MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

JUST received direct from Messrs. John Manton and Son, Patent detonating COPPER CAP DOUBLE GUNS, furnished in the best manner and made on the most approved principle, in Mahogany cases price 650 Rupees each.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS,

OF

Framjee Cowasjee's

SECOND Growth CLARET from Messrs. CARBONELL AND, SON lately imported from *London* in a few Quarter chests at 30 Rupees per dozen, TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called CROWPER'S COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 12th November* 1828.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE a neat BUGGY AND HARNESS (nearly new) with a capital GREY ARAB rising 6, safe and quiet in Harness. Price 1000 Rupees.—For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette.

(c) *Bombay, 12th November* 1828.

SCHEME OF THE FIRST LOTTERY OF 1829, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

2	Prizes of 100,000 each, Sa. Rs.	200,000
1	Ditto of 50,000	50,000
2	Ditto of 20,000 ditto	40,000
3	Ditto of 10,000 ditto	30,000
6	Ditto of 5,000 ditto	30,000
10	Ditto of 1,000 ditto	10,000
500	Ditto of 160 ditto	80,000
524	Prizes	4,40,000
4476	Blanks	
	Applicable for the purposes of the Lottery	60,000
5000	Tickets.	Sa. Rs. 5,00,000

CONDITIONS.

1st, The 500 Tickets, which will be drawn from the Number Wheel, on the First day's Drawing, will be entitled to the Prizes of Sicca Rupees 160 each, and will be paid in Cash, at the usual period, at the Bank of Bengal.

2d. The 1st Day's Drawing will take place on Thursday, the 15th January next; and the 2d Day's Drawing will take place within Twenty Days after the First, or at such earlier period as may be convenient, and the remaining Drawings will proceed at the rate of Three Drawings in each week, until the whole shall be concluded.

3d. The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, after being examined and certified at the Lottery Office, Thirty Days after the conclusion of the Drawing, without any Deduction.

4th. The Two Prizes of One Lac Sicca Rupees each, will be reserved, and after the Fifth Day's Drawing, One Lac will be put in the Wheel on the Morning of the Sixth Day's Drawing, as a Floating Prize, and, the other Lac will be put in the Wheel, as a Floating Prize on the last Day's Drawing.

5th. All Right to the Value of Prizes in this Lottery, shall be considered to lapse on the expiration of Three Years, from the Date on which Payment may become Due, and the Amount of such Unclaimed Prizes shall then be carried to the Credit of the Lottery Funds, and appropriated to the purposes for which the Lotteries have been established

P. M. WYNCH, *Supdt. of Lotteries.*

Tickets for Sale at Rupees 120 each (CASH) at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

TO BE LET

A LARGE and commodious Upper Roomed House No. 8 formerly belonging to MARWANJEE NOWROJEE MANACKJEE Dubal, situated at Rampart-row close by the Military Pay Office, suitable for a large family or for a single Gentleman and also fit for a public office. The rent and particulars will be settled on application to Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy mortgagee of the premises who will also treat with any person or persons desirous to lend money on the security of the said House.—Dated 5th November 1828.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 14th day of July 1828, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein KITTY CHALLON, an infant, by Alexander Ferrier Esquire, her next friend, is the Complainant, and MARTIN THOMAS WEST Esquire, Administrator with the Will annexed of GEORGE CHALLON, Esquire, late a Major in the Honorable the East India Company's Service, deceased, is the Defendant, the Creditors and pecuniary Legatees of the said GEORGE CHALLON, the Testator, are on or before the 1st day of February 1829, to come in, by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—JAMES PATCH, Complainant's Solicitor, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of all and Singular, the goods, Chattels, rights and Credits of LIMJEE COWASJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased may be granted to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, one of the Brothers of the said deceased all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 4th day of November 1828.

E. C. MORGAN,
Proctor.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી મુંબઇના રહેવાસી તથા વેપારી સરદાર પારસી લીમજી નાવશજીનો મરણ થી હુકમનામુ આપણી આગળ આવ્યું છે શ્રી મુંબઇની સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટની ઓરીજીનલ સીવીલ જુરીસડીકશનના કિ. નાઇ. પ્રરામજી નાવશજી સરવ. લીમીટેડ મહને મતે વિલાયતી સરવે. લોકોને ઇના વાર્ષિક્ષા હોઈ તેણે જાહેર

તારીખ ૪ થી નવેમ્બર ૧૮૨૮

ઇ. રહી. મારવોલ*

મોરલની વકીલ*

Freight and Passage

TO CEYLON,

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS

BRIG CARTHA,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

J. S. Lindsay,

COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for the above ports, on the 15th Instant and has good accommodations for passengers. Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON,

THE SHIP

ESTHER

BURTHEN 400 TONS.

George Robinson

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched for the above Port on the 20th Instant. Apply to Capt. ROBINSON, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

For Passage to England,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

CAPTAIN COOK,

OF 500 TONS,

CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIS

HAS been expressly fitted up in the most complete manner for the accommodation of Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for London positively on the 20th instant.

Application may be made to Captain WILLIS, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

N. B. The Captain Cook will touch at the Cape if Passengers offer.

Bombay 12th November 1828,

For Passage to London,

THE BOMBAY-BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

OF 611 TONS PER REGISTER,

ALEXANDER HENNING R. N.

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon and will sail on the 1st of January, touching at the Cape, if Passengers offer.

APPLY to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

For Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

CHARLES KERR A. I.

BURTHEN 550 TONS,

John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COMP'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER.

WILL sail for LONDON on the 1st December, has very elegant and superior accomodation for Passengers, & carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Capt. BRODIE or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

Passage to London

THE SHIP

RECOVERY.

Henry C. Chapman,

COMMANDER.

WAS to leave the Downs on the 1st July and is expected to arrive here early in next month. She will be despatched on the 1st January next, and plans of her accommodations may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

For Freight

TO

LONDON or LIVERPOOL

THE NEW SHIP

ULSTER

OF 350 TONS

James Shannon

MASTER.

TO Sail early in December, apply to Messieurs PATRICK STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1828.

For Passage to England,

THE TEAK-BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE

OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 1st January.

Apply to Messrs FORBES and CO.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ISABELLA.

OF 500 TONS

Capt. G. R. Fox.

(HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

WILL be dispatched for the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON the 1st week in December next.

This ship has good accommodations, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

For Passage to London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Thomas Green,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from hence early in December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 12th November 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

BOLTON A: I.

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 500 TONS,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Bombay positively on the 1st January next for particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 12th November, 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST OCTOBER 1828.

No. 292 of 1828.—Lieutenant Berthon of the Corps of Engineers is appointed assistant to the Executive Engineer at Poonah.

No. 293 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following statement shewing the amount of Prize Money due to the different Ranks for the "actual Captures" in the Deccan be published for the information of the Army.

Statement shewing the amount of Prize Money due to the different Ranks for the "Actual Captures" in the Deccan.

A mount of Prize Money due to each rank for the undermentioned places.

	Poonah.		Singhur.		Goorunder.		Wassoota.		Shelapoor.		South of the Kristna.		Mahidpoor		Nagpoor		Hill Forts.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Colonels,	0	0	14047	8 1	953	0 5	14957	0 0	412	14 2	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Lieutenant Colonels,	4551	7 11	6008	6 10	571	13 1	8962	3 2	237	9 10	656	0 7	699	3 1	2044	11 9	9953	8 2
Majors and Superintending Surgeon,	3131	0 8	4418	15 3	381	3 4	5973	12 9	165	1 3	437	3 4	466	2 1	1361	2 5	1968	0 1
Captains, Surgeons and Paymasters,	1517	0 4	2099	2 7	190	9 8	2987	6 4	82	6 7	218	10 10	233	1 0	680	9 2	984	8 0
Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons,	758	8 2	1104	11 9	95	4 10	1493	11 8	41	4 3	109	5 5	116	8 6	340	4 1	492	4 0
Master, Conductors &c.	189	10 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Gangs &c.	75	13 7	116	7 6	9	8 5	149	5 11	4	2 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Serjeants, Subcopaductors and Pressers,	37	14 9	55	3 9	4	12 2	75	10 11	2	1 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Pioneers and first Sindals,	25	4 6	36	13 2	3	2 9	49	12 7	1	6 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Park Servants, English Farriers, Trumpeters, Second	12	10 3	18	6 7	1	9 4	24	14 3	0	11 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Head Masters, and Head Guides,	8	6 10	12	4 4	1	0 11	16	9 6	0	7 4	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Colonels,	0	0 0	14047	8 1	953	0 5	14957	0 0	412	14 2	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Lieutenant Colonels,	4551	7 11	6008	6 10	571	13 1	8962	3 2	237	9 10	656	0 7	699	3 1	2044	11 9	9953	8 2
Majors and Superintending Surgeon,	3131	0 8	4418	15 3	381	3 4	5973	12 9	165	1 3	437	3 4	466	2 1	1361	2 5	1968	0 1
Captains, Surgeons and Paymasters,	1517	0 4	2099	2 7	190	9 8	2987	6 4	82	6 7	218	10 10	233	1 0	680	9 2	984	8 0
Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons,	758	8 2	1104	11 9	95	4 10	1493	11 8	41	4 3	109	5 5	116	8 6	340	4 1	492	4 0
Troop Qr. Master, Conductors &c.	189	10 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Subedars Syrangs &c.	75	13 7	116	7 6	9	8 5	149	5 11	4	2 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Staff Serjeants, Park Servants, Subcopaductors and Pressers,	37	14 9	55	3 9	4	12 2	75	10 11	2	1 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Serjeants Jemadars and first Sindals,	25	4 6	36	13 2	3	2 9	49	12 7	1	6 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Corporals, Farriders, Trumpeters, Second	12	10 3	18	6 7	1	9 4	24	14 3	0	11 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Tindals, Head Masters, and Head Guides,	8	6 10	12	4 4	1	0 11	16	9 6	0	7 4	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Drummers, Farriers, Sepoys, Puckalies, Lascars,	4	5 0	6	10 0	0	14 0	8	13 0	0	3 6	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Bhisties, Peuons, Black Doctors, Pioneers,	2	2 6	3	5 0	0	7 0	4	6 6	0	1 9	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Privates,	1	4 0	2	0 0	0	4 0	2	4 0	0	1 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Petty Musicians,	0	12 0	1	0 0	0	2 0	1	2 0	0	0 6	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0

No. 294 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Territorial Department to apoint Lieutenant Grant of the Engineers to the situation of Assistant to the Engineer Superintending the erection of the Mint from 1st Proximo.

No. 295 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the following clause contained in the Rules and Regulations for the formation and conduct of Military Bazars.

"Extract from articles 11, of Section 1. A drawback will be allowed on the supplies actually consumed, to be adjusted at the end of every month under such Regulation as the Commanding Officers may direct."

"Extract from article 5 of Section II A drawback will be allowed to the fixed dealers on the supplies consumed in Camp or Cantonment on the rule laid down for Regimental Bazars, as an encouragement to induce fixed dealers to settle in Military Bazars."

The Governor in Council on application will sanction a remission of duty, partly or wholly, on supplies consumed in cases where extraordinary encouragement is actually required to be held out to induce dealers to settle in, or to bring supplies into Military Camp or Cantonments.

No. 296 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Orders issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council be published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, 3d October 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, hereby cancels the Regulations published in General Orders No. 99 of the 12th May 1826, authorizing Officers, proceeding under certain circumstances therein specified, from a subordinate station under the Presidency to which they belong, to the seat of Government of another Presidency for the purpose of finding a passage to Europe, to draw Indian allowances up to the date of their departure from the Presidency to which they have so proceeded, the Honorable the Court of Directors having stated that they are precluded by Law from confirming the indulgence in question.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1828.

No. 297 of 1828.—Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army is allowed to visit the Presidency on sick certificate during the present month.

No. 298 of 1828.—Captain G. P. LeMesurier of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to sea for twelve months for the benefit of his health.

No. 299 of 1828.—Lieutenant W. Geddes of the 2d Grenadier Regiment is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

No. 300 of 1828.—Lieut W. Lang of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

JOHN BAX,

Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 6TH 1828.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poonah, at Sholapoor.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

7TH NOVEMBER 1828.

Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor for conducting the Native Correspondence during the remainder of his Tour from the 14th of last month.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

7TH NOVEMBER 1828.

Mr. W. Elliot, Acting Sub-Collector on the Southern Mahratta County, for the period that Mr. Stevenson is employed as secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor for conducting the Native Correspondence.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon Thomson, 4th Light Dragoons.

Asst. Surgeon James I. Thomson, H. C. S. Clive
Lieut. Thomas Browne, 14th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Kennett, 22d Regt.
Cadet Mitchell,
Ditto. W. Robertson,
Ditto. R. Dennis,
Ditto. R. T. B. Boye,
Lieut. John S. Grant, Engineers,
Lieut. H. H. Hobson, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign N. MacCullock, 18th Regt.
Ensign H. C. Jones, 24th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon T. Stewart, 3d Regts
Major F. Farquharson, 22d Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon, Charles Lush, Botanical Ests.
Surgeon, E. C. Harrison, Garrison S.
Ensign J. M. Schnell, 6th Foot.
Ensign W. Evans, 44th Foot.
Capt. J. Leighton, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjt. James Carr, N. I.
Ensign Hart, 2d Grs. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon H. T. Chatterton,
Asst. Surgeon T. Thornton, Madras Regt.
Capt. T. Billamore, 1st Grs Regt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 5.—Ship Bolton. (Free Trader,) John Clarkson, from London, left Downs 26th June.

Passengers per Ship Bolton.—Mrs. Col. Kennett, Mrs. Major Moor and Infant, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Kennett, Miss Earl, Miss Evans, Col. Kennett, Lieut Thomas Brown, Cadets, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. R. Dennis, Mr. W. Roberts n.

DEPARTURES.

NONE.—

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Charles Kerr, for London; Surry, for London; James and Thomas for London; Captain Cook for London; Esther, for London; Dorothy, for Liverpool; Bengal for Liverpool; Ulster for Liverpool Cartha, for Bengal; Bombay Castle for Bengal.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany for Kamore; Asadulbar for Mocha; Futtay-eslam, for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—James and Thomas, Dorothy, Royal George, Charles Kerr, Ulster, Cartha, Emma, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Consbrook, Bengal, Surry, Capt. Cook, and Boltam.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Lord Amherst and Hashmy.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany, Asadulbar, Futtayeslam, Futtaynasry, and Caderbux.

REPORT OF COMPANY'S VESSELS IN PORT, Antelope, Clive.—

Arrivals of Company's Cruizers None.

Departures of Company's Cruizers None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay on Saturday Evening last, the 1st of November, the Lady of A. Conwell, Esq M. D. Surgeon on this Establishment of a son.

On the 5th November at Colaba, Mrs. C. Daly, of a Daughter.

At Tellicherry, Malabar Coast at the residence, of W. O. Shakespear, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, the Lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq. of the same service, of a son.

November 8th at New land, the Lady of Major Dickinson, of a son.

On the Morning of the 10th Inst. the Lady of Capt Wyndham, H. C. Marine of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Mhow, on the 24th Instant, Captain John Brooks 2d Light Cavalry, to Miss Louisa Rind, youngest Daughter of Thomas Rind Esq. M. D. Surlingshire.

At Colombo, on the 21st Ultimo, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, J. G. Frith, Esq. to Caroline Louisa second daughter of C. E. Layard Esq. Paymaster Genl. of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

In Camp near Deesa, 23d September, Quarter Mr. Sergeant Thomas Sullivan 2nd Regt. European Infantry, leaving a wi ow to lament her loss.

ORIGINAL.

THE MISERIES OF A WET WALK IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

After a fortnight of Fog and Gloom, I awoke one Monday morning, and found that it was raining hard.—Tut! said I (for I was engaged to spend the day with a maiden Aunt) what's to be done now? how disappointed my Aunt will be! I am aware that this exclamation appears to savour of vanity,—but it was not the loss of my Society only, to which I referred, but the consequent derangement of her domestic economy and all the little efforts she had made for my comfort, and convenience—I knew that my kind Aunt would have ordered an additional mutton Chop for me, and got up a bottle of her choicest small Beer—if I did not arrive, the mutton Chop would perhaps spoil, this close weather (even if half cooked) and the bottle of Beer, put carefully down to the fire (to make it up and take the chill off) might perhaps, so full of spirit is my Aunt's bottled Beer, burst its bounds, and as young Norval would say

"Rush like a torrent down upon the Rug
"Sweeping our Cats and Dogs
"My Aunt would fly for Betty and for Dishcloats
"I None"—the positive but innocent cause of all this mischief.—Such a contingency was not to be contemplated with indifference. I therefore resolved to avert any such lamentable event, and commenced dressing with that sort of look-out of the window shrinking sensation, which usually on such occasions combats with one's better feelings.—I flatter myself that I should have come off conqueror, but the weather put an end to the contest between me, and my conscience by clearing up; the mud was still an unpleasant prospect, but one must make light of such *earthly* evils—true I might have had a Coach, or worn Clogs, but my Aunt would think the first extravagant, and to the last preventive I have a great objection—So I set out on foot, and without Clogs. It is at all times difficult to walk through the Streets of London without incurring considerable risk of damage, either to your person, or dress,—but these manifold dangers are doubled on a dirty day, and that, not through your own fault, but from the carelessness of others, you have not only the inevitable evil of soiling your Shoes, but while you are picking your way jantily, and consoling yourself with the reflection that your dress is uninjured, a carriage draws up to the pavement suddenly and bespatters you from head to foot, whilst the owner looks out and smiles, in all the insolence of security—before you have well recovered from this *contretemps*, a man comes by with a huge hamper, a chest of Drawers, or some other heavy burthen, and either knocks your bonnet off, or makes it as flat as a pancake, or you meet a gentleman of the middle age who has used his umbrella as a walking stick, and being ambitious of cutting a figure and playing the young man, in some of the fashionable streets, puts it under his arm, with its dirty point, and while doing the gallant, in withdrawing to let some fair lady pass, tilts the umbrella into your face to the manifest danger of your eyes, or you come in contact with a milkwoman and her dripping pails, or you get barricaded by three children in pattens, with an umbrella, which, as they consider it to be a very dignified distinction, they insist upon keeping up, whether it rains or not.—Even if you escape all these Syllas you fall upon Charybdis, in the shape of a Scavenger's cart, the contents of which, though concocted of heaven and earth, form any thing but an agreeable composition, but more provoking than all these are the sweepers of crossings, who while carriages and carts, Tilburys and Waggons are coming in every direction, place themselves directly in your way and with open hand and open jacket, (to make you believe they are cold) drag their dirty brooms over your toes, and sweep you, instead of the crossing; but their partinacity defeats its own aim, for their anxiety to secure a penny, is disregarded in your greater anxiety to secure your life.

However, in the present instance, I escaped all these dangers, and arrived in safety, to the great delight of Betty, the Cats and Dogs, and my good Aunt herself, who, however gave me a few gentle reprimands for wearing fine trickesy boots, instead of good sensible double soled

ones like her own. But my Aunt is not at all acrimonious in disposition, and soon made a transition to thanks for my venturing, and condoleuce for the spots my dress had contracted. Well,—the mutton was as tender as venison, and the small Beer as sparkling as Champaigne, though I must confess my walk had given me such a cruel appetite, that I was obliged to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the potatoes and bread, to make out.—My homage to the latter gave great satisfaction to my Aunt, as it is of her own making; for she cannot bear the idea of the Baker's dirty hands mixing the bread, forgetting, like most fastidious people, that they handle the flower itself as much as they please.

After dinner my Aunt, in gratitude I fancy, for the fatigue I had for her sake encountered, produced a Bottle of her best gooseberry wine, (knowing that I had an antipathy to Cowslip) and we sat and chatted over it with great hilarity, for my Aunt is a sensible entertaining woman, though pretty deeply tinged with romance. Her own heart severely wounded in early life by the inconstancy of an accepted lover, whose loss, she was foolish enough to lament in "single blessedness" she is particularly interested in any instances of similar misfortune, of which there are usually enough to keep her sympathy fully employed: but in case of failure in real life, she has a never ending source of enjoyment in novels, into which she enters heart and soul, and shrinks with terror, burns with disdain or blushes with delight, according to those variations of feeling in the heroine.

I frequently seduce her into a discussion of the merits of the different characters, and she expatiates with so much confidin; belief on the misery of such and such a situation, and the conflicting sensations, such an event must have inspired, that I am loth to destroy the delusion.—She pities me for having still to encounter "the slings and arrows of outrageous Cupid," though she would very willingly have me a thousand "fathoms deep in love" for the pleasure of being made my *confidante*, and hearing all the tender things retailed, which were once addressed to her; for my aunt in her youth either *was* reckoned, or reckoned herself a beauty;—indeed, her partiality to me, is I believe considerably increased by my resemblance to her: she is therefore sensibly interested in all my conquests, as every tribute of admiration, paid to my charms, is a reflected homage on her own. Indeed I have strong reason to think, that the diamond earrings bought for her own nuptials, will be transferred to me, on my wedding Day.

With this insight into my Aunts' character, I need not detail our conversation, suffice it to say, that I told her of fourteen disappointments in love, half a dozen marriages broken off, and twelve elopements to Gretna Green, trimmed her a cap with pale pink Ribbons, sung her the "Bewildered maid;" played with the cats, Dogs and Parrots and then sent for a Coach, refusing my aunt's kind offers of Betty, the lantern, and her flat bottomed clogs.

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 1 6½
Madras, at 30 days sight 99a100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.... Per Ton } Nominal.
China..... Per Candy }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1828.

The number of Communications that we have received, and are now every day receiving, relative to the proceedings in the SUPREME COURT on the late *Habeas Corpus* case, makes it necessary for us, to explain publicly, that we are not at liberty to insert any communication grounded on the merits or demerits of that case, however temperately it may be worded or consistently argued. Our numerous correspondents will therefore bear this in mind, and in future exculpate us from any want of attention,

We have frequently had occasion to draw the attention of the Community of this Presidency, to the opening of our AMATUER THEATRE; but never did we feel so anxious to make our call heard as we do, on the presen occasion. The amatuers have now come forward with a spirit that is worthy of them, to relieve the necessities of a widow and a helpless family; that their efforts in so good a cause will be crowned with success we can hardly doubt; that they may be so, we most sincerely hope and anxiously expect. The advertisement in our paper of this day, announces the Pieces selected for the evening's entertainment; and if we may be allowed to speak from our own knowledge of their merits, we can promise a rich treat to the lovers of the Drama.

We are most happy to perceive that the Editor of the Courier, has lost no time in endeavouring to allay the irritated feelings of the native jurors of this Community, caused by the gross insult that was cast upon them in their judicial capacities, in the late Parsee case of assault.

In the Courier of the 1st November, he not only deliberately charges them with bribery and corruption, but takes the opportunity at the same time of expressing his fears, that should the Legislature at a future period, extend the right to them of sitting on civil cases, the concession would be unmerited, and the channel of justice polluted.

The remarks made by this Gentleman on a former occasion, where he thus expresses himself "we are now, however, enabled to say, from a few day's experience, that the most happy results have flowed from the admission of the natives to sit on juries," has fortunately relieved us, from the slightest necessity of admiring his consistency, but it leaves us reason at the same time, to regret the absence of those merciful and generous feelings which prompt the bosom of every Englishman, to consider his fellow subjects as innocent, until they are proved to be guilty.

In future we would most seriously advise him, that without his possessing the most undeniable proofs, it would be well for him to abstain from such libellous reports, as he has in this instance thought proper to hazard, lest a day of retribution come, and he be brought to prove his assertions in a Court of Justice.

His apology has not been so ample or satisfactory as the case demands, he does not in the slightest degree contradict the grave charges of subornation and bribery; but simply states, that out of regard to the pain which he had unintentionally given to several highly respectable persons, he is willing to admit that the conclusions to which he had arrived, regarding the unfitness of natives to sit as jurors on Civil cases, were erroneous.

We understand a Bill was in progress through the HOUSE OF COMMONS in June, for equalizing the duty on COTTON WOOL, and reducing it to one shilling per cwt on Cotton of all descriptions from any British settlement, instead of the former duty of 6 per cent ad valorem, which is to be continued on Foreign Cotton.—

The Bill was expected to be passed into a Law in July.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

OCTOBER, 29*th*.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs.... 82 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees *4Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 2 *Do.*

Five per Cent
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan of the 18th August 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
06½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 3½ Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 24—Bark Shah Byramgore, H. W. Beyts from Calcutta 24th September, and Masulipatam 14th October

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 29, H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, for the Malabar Coast; 25. Brig Owen Glendower. Samuel Owen, for the Malabar Coast and Ceylon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Anachars.s. Captain L. Bernard.
Bark Shah Byramgore, Captain H. W. Beyts.
Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th Instant at Vizagapatam the Lady of Captain J. B. Ardagh Deputy Judge Advocate General of a Daughter.

At Hydrabad, on the 16th October, the Lady of Captain Ivie Campbell, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Secunderabad, on Tuesday the 14th Instant, at St. Anthony's Church, by the Reverend Joze Joachim D'Rozario, Roman Catholic Missionary at Hydrabad, Mr. J. R. DeSouza, to Miss M. E. White, the only daughter of Mr. W. White.

DEATHS.

At the Village of Oomah some distance from the Cantonment of Hingolee, on the 28th Sept. last, Captain Edward Hankin Raymond, of the 8th Madras Light cavalry, very sincerely and deeply regretted by the Officers of his Regiment.

On the 20th instant, the Rev. Domingo Simon Dias, in the 28th year of his age

At Pursewauk, on the 21st Instant, Mr. Gilbert Brown, aged 35 years.

FORT ST, GEORGE, *October* 28, 1828

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz,

G. W. Saunders, Esq, to be Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and circuit for the Centre Division,

A, D. Campbell Esq. to be Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

G, J, Cassmajor Esq, to be Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Nellore.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	OCT. 2. 1828.	SELL
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
0 6	Disct. Old 5 per Cent. Loan. Disct	0 14
0 2	Prem New ditto Prem.	0 2½

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 1 ½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 1 ½ a 2
Bombay	30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 092

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 16—Ship John Hayes, C. Worthington, from Liverpool 9th June—Ship Herculean, J. Mckean. from Liverpool 18th May—Brig Anthony, W. Headly, from Hamburg 17th—Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, from Falmouth 2d June and Penang 24th September—Ship Hydroes, Nacoda, from Judda and Alepee—Ship John Taylor, G. Atkinson. from Liverpool 15th June Ship Hydery, E. D. O. Eales, from Persian Gulph, and Bombay 27th September—Ship Coathane, J. Durward, from Mauritius and Coveloog—Ship Palambam, D. Cush, from Bombay 15th September.—17. Brig Diamond, G. Clark, from Hamburg 14th May.—18. Ship Argyle, J. R. Harding, from Rangoone 10th October—Ship Atlas, F. Hunt. from London 9th May and Madras 3d Oct.—French Ship Irma, P. Luco, from Bordeaux 18th May.—19. Ship Renown, W, F, Baker, from London 27th May and Downs 1st June, 20. Ship Carnbrea Castle, Thomas Davey, from London (Portsmouth,) 2d July—Ship Meteor, G, Watson, from Hull, 7th May, Isle of France, and Madras—Ship Juliana, C, B, Tarbrett, from Portsmouth 15th May and Madras 12th October—Ship Falcon, S, Moore, from China 25th May and Singapore 17th September—Bark Mercury, Thomas Rees, from Singapore 20th Sept. and Malacca 23d ditto—Arab Ship Atiet Rohoman, Nocoda, from Judda 11th August, and Mocha 4th September.

Passengers, Per John Taylor from Aberdeen:—Mrs. Margaret Phillip.

Per Hydrey from Bombay:—Captain Craw,

Per Flora from Penang:—Mrs. Carnegy; P, O, Carnegy, Esq, Civil Service; Lieutenant George, 19th Native Infantry,

Per Coathane, from Mauritius:—J. Sambelt, Esq,

Per Argyle:—Lieutenant Rawlinson; *Mr*, R, Macalister, of the Civil Service;

Per Atlas:—Mr. F, Koechlin; *Mr*, J, Watson *Mr*, Goddard; Mr. *M*, Simpson, Cadet.

DEPARTURES.

OCTOBER 16 Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham, for London—Brig Rapid,, C. Huntly, for London—Ship Heroine, J. P. Hackhman, for Mauritus—Dutch Ship Grace, D. Allens, for Batavia.

OCTOBER 17. Ship Indiana, James Webster, for Mauritius.

OCTOBER 18. Ship William, W. Young, for London.

OCTOBER 19. Brig Andes, *M*. King, for Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS

At Calcutta, on the 17th October, the Lady of James Ronald, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th of October, the Lady of Major Forster Walker, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter,

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th October, by the Reverend Fre Simao, *Mr*. C. Mackertich, an Assistant in the Registrar's Office, Supreme Court, to Miss Ann Swaris.

At Calcutta, on the 18th October, at St John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R Henderson, Mr. John Aubery, of Howrah, to Miss Isabella Baptist.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th October, Master George Thomas Johnson, son of Mr. George Johnson, aged 2 years and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 16th October, Alexander Watson, Esq. of Commercolly, Indigo Planter, aged 45 years, 9 months and 26 days.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTYS FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 26th September, 1828.
No. 274 GENERAL ORDERS.

The Appointment of Ensign John Storey, 45th Foot, dated 23d February, 1825, not having been confirmed by His Majesty, he is to be struck off the strength of the Regiment,

The Promotion of Ensign Bayley, 44th Foot notified in the General Order of the 20th August last, is cancelled, and Lieutenant Dodsin whose former promotion should have been cancelled, is appointed to the vacancy, vice McDermott deceased.

Lieutenant Lawrie, 11th Light Dragoons, having satisfactorily accounted for the period he was absent from his Regiment, after the expiration of his leave, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that he shall be accounted for as on leave, up to the date of his rejoining.

Major General Pine's Division Order of the 1st Instant, granting Three Months Leave of Absence, in extension, from the 22d August, to Lieutenant Moorhouse, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, with permission to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, is confirmed.

Major General Sir Jasper Nicolls' Division Order of the 16th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Ayre, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, to do duty with the 16th Lancers, from that date, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Leave of Absence granted to Captain Vander Meulen, of the 48th Regiment, in General Orders of the 2d August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 27th September, 1828
No. 275. GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Pine's Division Order of the 7th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Foss, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to proceed to Chinsurah, and take Medical Charge of the Depôt at that Station, from Assistant Surgeon Sivewright, of the 11th Light Dragoons, ordered to join his Corps, is confirmed.

Major General Sir S. F. Whittingham's nomination, in Division Orders of the 15th Instant, of Lieutenant Grimes, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to do duty with the Invalids, about to proceed to Calcutta, under the Command of Captain Spence, is confirmed.

The Commander in Chief approves the appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Shelton, Commanding 44th Regiment, of Lieutenant De Wend, to act as Adjutant, to the Regiment: during the absence on duty of Brevet Captain and Adjutant Scott.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

13th Light Infantry—Major Dennie, Three Months, from date of embarkation at Dinapore, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, and there apply for Leave to England.

44th Regiment—Captain Gray, Two Months from the 15th October, to proceed to Cawnpore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters Simla, 27th September, 1828.
No. 276. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort St. George, on Friday, the 8th day of August, 1828, Lieutenant and Adjutant William Dyer, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charge:

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having at Sea, on Board the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Macqueen*, on the 3d of May, 1828, abused and struck Mr. James Walkinshaw, Purser of the said Ship.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered, the whole of the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner, Lieutenant and

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SECOND SHEET.] **THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.** [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

Adjutant William Dyer, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot, has urged in his defence, and the Evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion as follows:

That the Prisoner, Lieutenant and Adjutant William Dyer, is Guilty of behaviour such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having at Sea, on Board the Honorable Company's Ship *Macqeen*, on the 3d of May, 1828, struck Mr. James Walkinshaw, Purser of the said Ship, but acquits him of the rest of the Charge.

Sentence,—The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty to the above extent, and the same being in breach of the Articles of War, doth Sentence him, the said Lieutenant and Adjutant William Dyer, of His Majesty's 41st Foot, to be discharged from His Majesty's Service.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief.*

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In consideration of the previous high Character of the Prisoner, his youth, and the gross provocation offered in presence of the Troops in arms parading, which led to the unguarded act of which he has been found Guilty, the Commander in Chief is pleased to remit the Sentence which has been awarded.

Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, G. C. B. will be pleased to admonish Lieutenant Dyer, and warn him to be more circumspect in his conduct in future, in presence of the Staff Officers of His Majesty's Service, at Fort St. George, after which he is to be released from Arrest and return to his duty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

On what authority a contemporary Paper intimates that the Petition against the Indian stamp tax, was to have been brought forward about the 22d of May last we do not know. In several of the London Journals however, we find it stated that Sir James Mackintosh who was to introduce it, gave notice that he should do so on the 6th June, and no report of Parliamentary proceedings of that date has yet reached the Presidency: the sort of exultation indulged in then, at the delay in bringing forward the question, is to say the least of it, a little premature.

The compromising servility of some writers betrays them occasionally into attempts at reconciling contradictions which would be truly ludicrous if they were not ineffably contemptable. Sometimes we find the Stamp tax condemned in a certain Paper and a wish expressed that it may be abolished. At other times from the same source, we are greeted with an exulting sneer at the prospect of the defeat of the Petition against it. In the Journal in which these inconsistencies are displayed, we are very gravely told, that the Petitioners were all wrong in venturing to question the legality of the Act: they should it seems have confined themselves to the question of its *inconvenience*, and *impolicy*!! Who ever heard of a tax which the *taxed* did *not* find *inconvenient*? Whatever the inhabitants might think of the *impolicy* of the tax, that was a ground on which every man of common understanding, 'must *needs* (whatever he might *say*) that they could have no chance of getting rid of the impost: and if no other ground had existed but that, and their opinion of its *inconvenience*, they would not have been so infatuated as to have appealed against it at all. They were advised however, by the unanimous opinions of nearly the whole intelligent bar of Calcutta, that the Legislature had conveyed no power of illimated taxation to the Company and they *therefore* appealed against the measure as *illegal*. That slavish writers may wish that the Petitioners had rather taken up the *weak* ground of the inconvenience and impolicy of the tax and winked at the *strong* ground of its illegality, we can well understand, but had they done so, the legislature must have formed a most contemptible opinion of those who could mistake such puerile drivelling for argument, and their petition would have been in that case treated with the contempt which such an absurd document would richly have merited.

Although the Petition was to be brought before Parliament on the 6th June, agreeably to notice, we hope that it was still further delayed, for the engrossing interest of the important changes in the administration which took place about that time, would have rendered its chance of a patient hearing then very slender.—*Bengal Hurkaru Oct.* 14.

The proprietors yesterday received two English Newspapers *via* Bombay* bearing a postage of Two RUPEES TEN ANNAS each, and dated September 1827! They came, it appears by the *Arcturus*—a vessel which made a six months' passage and after remaining several months in the river, proceeded round to Bombay whence the Commander very *considerately* forwarded the two Journals *by dawk*. We would suggest to any Commander who may in future bring packets of English Newspapers to Calcutta and take them round to Bombay that he would act more for the interests of those to whom they may be addressed by throwing them overboard. We think it very hard however, that no protection should be afforded to persons in this country against such irregularities when they are subjected to a heavy charge for the conveyance of their packets. The Proprietors had to pay postage to the extent of about eighty rupees yesterday, for duplicate and other papers; they do not complain of this, when it comes in the regular course of business, but it is rather too bad that the loss should be aggravated by gross neglect.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Dear Sir,—The *Bengal Hurkaru* has published an article, erased by authority from the Penang Register, expressing his hopes, that in doing so, he can give no offence, as there is nothing disrespectful in the erased passage to the Government of Penang. That the Government of Penang regard the circulation of what their Secretary had expunged, as highly disrespectful may be inferred from the fact, that in consequence of it a most highly respected merchant, connected, I believe, with the Register, has been ordered to leave Penang within two months. How far its republication in a Calcutta paper is a breach of the Press-rules, I am not so well acquainted with them, as to say decidedly; but I think the fact is of importance to be brought as publicly as possible into view, were it only to satisfy the authorities, of the necessity of adopting some system, in regard to the Press, more uniform and consistant, than that which now prevails. I believe the order forbidding any thing disrespectful to authority being published in the newspapers of this presidency *does* extend to the Governor and Council of Prince of Wales Island: and if I recollect aright the *Bengal Hurkaru* has already been warned against persevering in a line of remark, at which the Government of that Island had complained. In the present instance, the press at Calcutta is doing with impunity, the same act, which the Penang Government regard as so disrespectful to its authority, as to demand the transmission of a British subject. It is this incongruity, which strikes me as deserving of notice:—it may perhaps, appear to you and others in the same light.

Your's,
Calcutta, 18th October. A CIVILIAN.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE HURKARU.

To comment on such a letter as that which we have above republished, would be superfluous. The motive and the object of the writer and publisher must be apparent to every one who reads it. It is needless to say that we do not believe that in the whole civil service there is one individual (whatever may be his sentiments on the Press question) capable of disgracing himself by being the author of such a pitiful production. For the rest, we ought perhaps to feel flattered that our enemies are so sensible of their own weakness that they have the pusillanimity and the meanness thus publicly to call upon Authority to crush us: while we have too much confidence in the justice and honor of those to whom the appeal is made to believe that they can regard it otherwise than with the most profound contempt.

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* *Endorsed*" Received from the Purser of the Ship *Arcturus* on the 25th Sept. 1828"
(Signed) *Bombay, General Post Office.*

Asiatic Selection.

The *Irma* whose arrival from Bordeaux was announced on Saturday, touched at Lisbon which place she left so late as the 28th of June. Don Miguel had on that very day thrown off all disguise and openly proclaimed himself the absolute King of Portugal. Numerous assassinations are said to have following this auspicious event, and setting aside what weak minded moralists may say of the wickedness and cruelty of this policy, it may be doubted whether there is perfect wisdom in it; altho' it be true that "Dead men tell no tales" as the Scottish Usurper said, but what is more essential perhaps to the purposes of those who usurp the Sceptre, they agitate no counter revolutions in behalf of those whose rights are usurped, or of those of the people oppressed by the usurper. It was not for nothing that the youthful Don Miguel made some stay at the Court of Vienna and received the instructions of the Machiavelian Metternich. It must be conceded however, to the *Rey absoluto*, that in him the Austrian Diplomatist doubtless found an apt and not altogether an unsophisticated or unpractized pupil. Already a murderer when the stake was merely the winnings of a night's play,* he could scarcely have been otherwise than a willing student of the arts of dissimulation and the lessons of despotism essential to the usurpation of a throne and the overthrow of a Constitution. The end crowns the work and Metternich now beholds his pupil in possession of the royal prize which his able master has so well instructed him to win. The Austrian Professor of dispotism however, would not perhaps accord to the necessity or the *policy* of these assassinations. He has studied the human heart if we mistake not much more deeply than not to know, the danger of exciting public sympathy in behalf of the dead---public indignation against the living by such acts; but in the struggle for thrones in which treason and perjury are recognized instruments for the attainment of success, murder is sometimes inevitable and a few lives more or less among a nobility already too numerous, are not worth weighing in the scale against the glorious prize of a crown and absolute power. Doubtless these assassinations then, will be regarded with indulgence by the Prince of Statesmen and deplomatists as the mere wild sallies of impetuous youth! How they will be viewed elsewere we know not, but we are not sure whether the Austrian has not for the ends of justice and the advancement of freedom, counselled his Royal pupil wisely. We have honored the Austrian's skill, with the epithet Machiavelian, but if Machiavel be now truly represented, the end he proposed was different, tho' the means were the same. Metternich, we can conceive has laboured honestly in the cause of despotism, but his instructions have been exceeded, and dispotism pushed beyond the limits of human endurance often becomes the cause of human freedom. To that end Machiavel sought to instruct princes, that they might by a sort of poetical justice provoke at once their own punishment and produce the best reward of those whom they oppressed—the establishment of their freedom. Metternich has read to his pupil the same lessons contemplating a very different result, but we believe he will be deceived and that the excesses of his pupil will prove his destruction.

Our contemporary of the *India Gazette* considers that the fact of Don Miguel's proclaiming himself absolute King renders the idea of a counter revolution out of the question, but it will be seen by the extracts we insert that a Military Council is assembled in the name of Don Pedro to support the constitution. In the proclamation of this body they speak of Don Miguel as acting under restraint. This formality is of course well understood, nor does it at all change the character of the opposition they are making against his usurped power. Many of the Regiments have declared for Don Pedro and were marching on the capital. The circumstances of Don Miguel's proclaiming himself in undisguised terms, the absolute King so, far from retarding the effect of this re-action in favor of Constitutional government will only accelerate it. The act does not argue any increase of power. In the capital sorrounded and echoed in all his views by a bigotted and an ignorant faction, the infatuated Despot fancies himself perfectly secure at a time when his danger is most imminent. He will be awakened from his dream of safety by the overthrow of his power the ruin of his hopes—to end possibly both his sleeping and his waking reveries for ever, in degradation and death.

The foregoing was written previous to our receiving the English Journals of the 30th June, but they of course do not give intelligence of so late a date from Lisbon. They mention however it will be seen that the troops of Don Miguel had obtained some advantages over those of the Patriots at Opporto but the information of his having actually declared himself absolute King had not reached England. It appears that Opporto is declared in a state of blockade, and English vessels attempting to enter it are liable to capture,

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* When quite a youth he, assisted by another, murdered a man who had won largely from him of the daming table.

Enplish Extracts,

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Friday June 13.

At the Court at St James's the 11th day of June 1828; Present, the Kings Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Fitzgerald Vesey Fitzgerald, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

CROWN OFFICE JUNE 13.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH.—The Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn a Vice-Admiral in his Majesty's Navy, K, G. C, in the room of Sir William Congreve, Bart deceased.

CITY OF DURHAM.—The Right Honble Sir Henry Hardinge, No, 82 Grosvenor-place in the county of Middlesex, K C.B.

BOROUGH OF TOTNESS.—The Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.

BOROUGH OF ST. IVES.—The Right Honorable Charles Arbuthnot of Whitehall place in the county of Middlesex, and of Woodford Kettering, in the county of Northampton.

From The LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, June 17.

At the Court at St. James's, the 16th day of June 1828; Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in council.—This day the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker and the Right Honourable John Calcraft were, by his Majesty's commands, sworn of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, PIMLICO, JUNE 13, 1828.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Andrew Barnard, as Equerry to his Majesty, vice Congreve deceased.

WHITEHALL JUNE 19, 1828.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Honorable William Fitzgeraid Vesey Fitzgerald, the office of Treasurer of his majesty's Navy,

From The LONDON GAZETTE of Friday June 20.

WHITEHALL JUNE 20 1828.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Honorable John Calcraft to be Paymaster-General of the Forces,

CROWN-OFFICE, JUNE 20, 1828.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMRNT.

SHIRE OF PERTH.—The Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, of Drumlanrig and Bleaton, G. C. B. one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

ITS PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES TO THE DIFFERENT POWERS OF EUROPE.

THE question of war or peace in the East is now decided. The Russian army has crossed the Pruth, and the advance of the Imperial arms to the banks of the Danube already announces the future independence of Greece. A war in so sacred a cause, if conducted by the three Great Powers, whose united squadrons triumphed at Navarino, would have rescued the oppressed nation from the Ottoman yoke without compromising the general tranquility of Europe. But, undertaken by Russia alone, there is reason to apprehend that it will disturb the harmony which prevailed among the different States of the old Continent. England is, undoubtedly, the power that is most interested in the events now taking place in the east of Europe. She is mistress of Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu; she reigns in the Mediterranean without a rival; nor can she behold, without symptoms of terror and alarm, a new preponderance that would seize on the trade of the Levant, and which, having full command of Asia Minor, would, at least, threaten her possessions and establishments in India.

It may be admitted that, consulting only the temporary interests of the day, the policy of England would be directed rather towards the support of the Ottoman Empire, than to any diminution either of its territory or authority. This political bias is apparent from the occurrences of the present period; for while the rest

of Europe was offering up their prayers for the success of the Greeks, and associations were formed to relieve and assist them; while France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany were sending them supplies of arms, ammunition, money, and provisions; the efforts made in their favour in England were feeble and inefficient; and Ministers of State, as well as merchants, deprecated the victory of Navarino. The Governments of Europe, it is true were, far from participating in the sympathy manifested by their *subjects* in favour of Greece. The former have been united in making war on free constitutions, and combating liberal opinions; they, therefore, beheld with indifference the massacre and martyrdom of their fellow-Christians; but, alive to their own selfish interests, they became apprehensive that Russia would seize on some posts in the theatre of war, and thus accomplish some of the views of her favourite policy. Under this impression, these Great Powers signed, on the 9th of July last, the Treaty of London, in order to produce a cessation of hostilities, and engage the Turks to consent to the independence of Greece, on the condition of an annual tribute from that country. The Ottoman Court, however, refused every accommodation; and its fleet was destroyed at Navarino: but the three mediating Powers, under the influence of discordant views and interests, separated immediately after the victory. England now lies by, waiting for events; France equips armaments; Russia marches towards Constantinople; while Austria and Prussia, who felt no inclination to engage in any armed negotiation in favour of Greece, appear to watch the approaching issue of the struggle, before they declare in favour of either party. A nation, the very name of which was unknown about two centuries ago, now threatens the very existence of the Ottoman empire; the Turks, who, under Mahomet II. and his immediate successors, seemed to be on the point of invading and enslaving all Europe, though as brave as were their ancestors, have let all the other nations outstrip them in the arts of war and peace, and seem to be in a state of incapacity to make any effectual resistance to their invaders.

The Russians, whose growing power Napoleon foresaw, when, in a memorable and magnificent expedition, he wished to drive them back into Asia, are no longer those hordes of undisciplined barbarians and wandering tribes who were defeated by Charles XII., nor those raw recruits under Peter the First, who on the banks of the Pruth, were overwhelmed and exterminated by the soldiers of the Sultan. The combined effects of agriculture, industry, and property, now unite them; the association of great cities incorporate them in a common interest; but the progress of civilisation has not been such as to extinguish in them the love of conquest. Refinement among them only reaches the upper classes of society, while by a singular phenomenon, unprecedented in the history of the world, able commanders, experienced officers, and, in short men of the 19th century, in their accelerated progress, drag along with them the men of another era, alluring than the land that gave them birth. The soldiers of Gengiz are trained to the discipline of the present age, strengthened by the accession of the arts of civilised states, and eager to make conquests in a climate and soil more inviting and Thus situated, Russia assumes a menacing position, both towards the East and the West, towards Europe as well as Asia. Her physical powers are immense, compared with those of the other States of Europe; and the extent of territory which she occupies is out of all proportion with that of the other Powers of that quarter of the world; as the following statistical details will show:

	Extent in Square Miles.	Popalation.	*Land Forces.* Peace.	War.	*Naval Forces.* Peace.	War.
Russia.						
In Europe.	72861.	44118600	700000	1039017	150	406
Poland.	2293.	3702300				
Asia and America.	300020.	11713100				
Turkey.						
In Europe.	8411.	10183000	80000	218000	80	160
Asia and Africa.	32903.	13846000				
France,						
In Europe.	10086.73	31845400	233770	314628	110	150
Colonies.	657.07	465500				
England.						
British Isles	5545.43	21485700	102083	378370	449	1050
Mediterranean.	8.55	110300				
Hanover.	695.	1463700				
Colonies.	176849.15	114913300				
Austria.						
German States.	3578.	9986900	271404	750504	28	28
Gallicia.	1562.65	4102700				
Hungary.	6175.	11756100				
Italy.	852.	4161000				
Prussia.	5028.06	11369629	165000	524428		
Bavaria.	1500.	3701025	53898	71600		
Wirtemberg.	337.05	1517770		27900		
Saxony.	279.	1493700	13307	24000		
Netherlands.						
In Europe.	1196.55	5575500	42297	69472	76	200
East Indies.	3769.	6538000				
Africa.	5.	15000				
Antilles.	504.95	90000				
Sweden and Norway,	13737.	3801714	45201	138659	30	372
Spain.						
In Europe.	8446.09	11411924	46000	173550	62	62
Colonies.	5108.05	3587700				
Portugal.						
In Europe.	1722.	3013950	23538	50638	28	40
Colonies.	28801.05	1632909				
Naples and Sicily.	2025.35	7121740	30000	60000	8	
Sardinia,	1317.02	4167277	28000	60000	8	8
Roman States.	812.	2470000	9100	12000	6	6
Ionian Islands.	47.	227000	4800			

Though the Russians, in the year 1696, were kept at a distance from the Gulf, of Finland, yet they have subsequently monopolized a great part of the Baltic Sea. They then did not approach towards the Black Sea, and they now occupy nearly half of it. Their shores were one hundred and fifty leagues distant from Constantinople, and now a few hour's sail can waft the squadrons of Sebastapol to its walls.

On the shores of Asia Minor they have made themselves masters of Georgia, and thereby border on Armenia as well as Persia. The navigation of the Caspian Sea is completely under their sway. Towards the east, Russia embraces the whole of Upper Asia; and while she reclines on the Atlantic Ocean and the Northern Sea, she extends her power over a vast extent of coast in North America, as far as Badoga, near the extremity of California. She has ports, as well as military and naval establishments, on all those shores. She thus occupies the centre of the ancient continent; and, as she borders on the great northern and southern seas, she possesses facilities for engrossing the commerce of the universe.

The Empire of the Czars—which occupies more than half of the whole surface of Europe, the ninth part of the territorial or landed portion, and the twenty-eighth of the entire globe, and the population of which amounts to forty-eight millions of Europeans, surpassing that of Prussia by three-fourths, that of England by three-fifths, and that of Austria, or France by two-fifths—is yet, it must be acknowledged, incomplete, and deficient in natural barriers. While the ocean is open to its navigation, the seas that wash its European shores, the true sources of commercial wealth, are closed by the ice; and there are no means of approaching the ocean except by the White Sea, which is also impassable from the same cause. The vast rivers that afford so noble an internal navigation, discharge themselves into the Baltic, or the Black Sea, and their mouths are guarded by foreign fortresses, established on the Bosphorus and the Sound. Peter the Great was the first that conceived the bold project of making himself master of the approaches to the Mediterranean Sea and the German Ocean. But the Russians of his time were not ripe enough for such an enterprise, which might be performed by those of the present day, were they to seize on Constantinople, and gain possessions of a few points on the shores of Sweden and Denmark.

The accomplishment of these plans would render Rusia the arbitress of Europe. Having obtained possession of the sailors, as well as the timbers of the Archipelago and the Baltic, she would rival the naval power of England, and, perhaps, obtain a superiority over it. When once the Imperial Throne and the Greek religion are seated at Constantinople, the Czar might demand from Austria the provinces of Galicia, and Transylvania Sclavonia, Dalmatia, and part of Hungary; all which were formerly dependencies of the same power. Prussia, in the next place, being still more exposed than Austria, would feel alarm for her Polish dominions, and for Dantzic, her principal port in the Baltic Sea.

Europe, which, by the dismemberment of Poland, about half a century ago, has overthrown the barrier that stood in the way of the aggrandisement of Russia, has now committed a second error (by which the Czar will immediately profit) in failing to declare in favour of the independence of Greece, and thus neglecting to raise in the East an obstacle against Russian ambition.

England, Prussia, and Austria, are the three Powers whose interests are more immediately connected with the results of the war in the East. France will leave Russia at liberty, and receive, as the price of her connivance and neutrality, the province of the Morea. Sweden, which for two centuries had been the terror of Russia, but now become its vassal, will undertake nothing prejudicial to its interests. The constitutional monarchies of Bavaria, Wirtemburg, and the Netherlands, feel the necessity of tranquillity, and will be disinclined to take a share in the struggle. Italy, being divided into petty States, cannot be deemed of any consequence; and, as for the peninsula of Spain, it is of no account, having, for the last fourteen years, had no influence on the political and military balance of Europe; nor will it be of any importance in the actual state of things, unless on the supposition that England will patronise the counterrevolution recently made at Oporto.

If, therefore, the War in the East proceeds, it must be between Russia, supported by France, on the one side, and Turkey in alliance with England, Austria, and Prussia in the other.

In former Numbers of 'The Sphynx,' we have furnished circumstantial details of the land and sea forces of Russia and France. The military state of Turkey has experienced such revolutions, that it is impossible to procure any satisfactory documents on the compositions or numerical amount of its armies. The forces of the Porte, however, must be very numerous; for, it is probable that the Mohammedans of Persia, Asia, and Africa, will march to the assistance of their brethren in Europe. The military force of Austria, in time of war, may be estimated at 624,000 men, as follows:

43 Regiments of German Infantry.	177,000 men.
13 Do. Hungarian Do.	85,000
20 Battalions of Grenadies	15,000
20 Do. Chasseurs	16,000
16 Regts. of Infantry on the frontier	73,000
Landwehr	80,000
Insurrection of Hungary	80,000
14 Regts. of Cuirassiers and Dragoons	14,000
23 Regts. of Light Cavalry	32,000
5 Regts. Infantry	20.000
Officers, &c.	25,000
Waggon train	7,000
	624,000

When, in the year 1826, an estimate was made of the military forces of Prussia, the war establishment amounted to more than 500,000 men, of which 300,000 belonged to the active army, or came out of its ranks:

Army of the Line	100,000 men.
Landwehr of the first Van.	220,000
Landwehr of the second Do.	180,000
Officers, &c.	9,913
	509,913

England is the feeblest of all these Powers in point of land forces, but she possesses very superior naval means, and powerful fleets. If, therefore, England, in conjunction with Austria and Prussia, wished to prevent the taking of Constantinople by the Russians, the difficulties of the latter would be very serious, and the success of their invasion very questionable and uncertain. Yet this coalition is what sound policy would recommend to these three Powers, and *their* object should be to liberate Greece—to keep Turkey between the Danube and the Propontis, and to drive Russia back beyond the Pruth and the Araxes, the Niemen, and the Vistula; and this, in our opinion, is the only mode of preserving the rest of Europe from the domination of that overgrown Power. Still it is to be feared that Europe will not adopt this resolution. The impotence of England is obvious, from her immense debt, her enormous taxes, and her inability to furnish the expenses of a new awar; but France Austria, and Russia, are influenced by the hopes of spoil from the conquest of Turkey. Constantinople would, of course, remain with Russia; and the Morea would be given to France; Bosnia and Servia would render Austria more compact; Prussia would obtain the cession of a part of Poland, and perhaps of Hanover; while England might be indemnified by the possession of Egypt; without which, as a check on the further encroachments of the other European Powers in the East, we should be altogether excluded from the Levant; but *with* which, we might be possessed of one Colony at least capable of supporting and defending itself; and remitting surplus wealth to the mother-country, which no possession we now have can be said to do: besides the still more important advantage of being able, from that connecting link between Europe, Asia, and Africa, to assist, by example and by actual effort, to spread knowledge, civilisation, and happiness, more rapidly through the surrounding countries than by any other means: an object in which the philanthropitis of every country are deeply interested.—*The Sphynx June* 14.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

June 9.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the continuance of the Sugar Duties for the year ensuing, at the same rate as last year.

Mr. C. Grant stated that he had prepared a measure to be submitted to Parliament on this subject, in consequence of the pledge which had been given last year, which measure, however, after much consideration, he had been induced to relinquish, on the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the revenue could not at present bear the diminution which his proposition was calculated to occasion. His own opinion, however, was, that on the basis of a reduction of duty, a plan might be formed beneficial to the West India planter, favourable to the importation of East India sugar, and highly advantageous to the shipping and commercial interest of the country—(Hear, hear, hear!)

Mr. W. Whitmore moved, as an amendment, that in addition to the words, "that it is expedient to continue the duties on sugar for another year," there should be inserted the words, "except the Duties on Sugars imported from the East Indies."

A discussion of some length ensued, in which Mr. Bernal, Mr. Bright, Mr. Huskisson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke against the amendment; and,

Mr. Hume, Mr. John Stuart Mr. Towell Buxton, and Mr. W. Smith, in favour of it;

Ultimately the amendment was negatived without a division, and the original motion agreed to.

REFORM IN LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Stanley said that he had been intrusted with a petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool, to which he would call the attention of the House, on account of the great respectability of the petitioners, and the extreme moderation of manner in which the petition was expressed. They prayed for an extension of the elective franchise, and the petition had been signed by 200 merchants and other respectable individuals (amongst whom was Mr. Roscoe, a name well known in the literary world, and those of Messrs. Cropper and Benson, and Heywood, equally well known in the mercantile world) and which had been adopted at a Public Meeting assembled for the purpose. They stated that the population of the town amounted to 150,000, of whom 30,000 were male adults, and the number of electors was but 4000, so that 26,000 adults of the male population were unrepresented. Many of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants were thus excluded from the important constitutional privilege of voting at elections. It was also notorious, that at present, corruption in choosing their own municipal authorities, was most gross and extensive amongst the electors in that town; and there could be little doubt of its being equally prevalent at elections for Members of Parliament. At the last election of a Mayor of Liverpool, the expense was not less than £10,000 on each side; and the price of votes was openly stated, at 6s each on the first day, but during the progress of the contest, it amounted to from £6 to £10. This was not mere assertion, for proof, if required, could be produced at the bar of that House. The petitioners also argued that new and arduous duties having been imposed upon them by Mr. Peel's Jury Bill, it was no more than just that they should be admitted to share in the rights and immunities of freemen in return. He would only further mention the prayer of the petition, which was, "that the elective franchise might be extended to householders paying direct taxes to such an amount as the House might think fit to name, or to all persons competent, under Mr. Peel's bill, to serve on juries. He moved that the petition be brought up.

General Gascoyne said that this petition appeared to him to be as precious a specimen of the radical parliamentary reform system as ever he had witnessed. The general charge of corruption and bribery was brought forward, without specifying any particular fact. In reply to such general allegations, he could only say, that during 100 years there were only nine contested elections for the office of Mayor in Liverpool, and five of those were decided in the space of twenty-four hours. No town in the kingdom was more exempt from such practices than that which he had the honour to represent. Such was the liberality of his constituents, that they never even suffered their representative to be at the expense of the hustings, or almost any other charge incidental to an election. Perhaps, however, the hon. member opposite, in his rage for reformation, might be disposed to extend to them the advantages, in point of purity, order and regularity, for which Preston was so remarkable. (Laughter.) He had had a local experience in these matters for thirty-two years, and could vouch for the general purity and propriety with which the elections of Liverpool were uniformly conducted. As to the charge of corruption at elections for Mayors, it seemed rather strange, inasmuch as there was a general disinclination to undertake the office. He had known it to be avoided more than once on account of the expence attendant on its duties. The election alluded to was a peculiar case, as the two candidates were each proposed by the same party.

Sir James Macintosh was surprised to hear the honourable member calling this petition "a specimen of radical parliamentary reform," as the prayer had for its object a change directly opposite to that which would be sought by the class holding those principles. Is was not asserted that the right of election was in the hands of the wealthy few, but in the possession of those possessing no comparative influence in society. Regarding the honourable member's allusion to Preston elections, he would merely say, that he judged of the free by its fruits, and certainly seeing the representatives it had retur-

ned, he was not inclined to find fault with the electors :—(Hear, hear,) The persons, as he had already intimated, whose interests were the object of his petition appeared the very reverse of those to whom the radical faction would intrust power.

Mr. HUSKISSON said that he had not been in the House when the petition was presented, but could not see any reason why the privileges of those who had a right of voting by the charter should be interfered with. He would, therefore, deprecate selecting Liverpool from the rest of the kingdom, as a solitary instance for an alteration of elective franchise.

Mr. J. WOOD observed, that the difference between Liverpool and Preston, with respect to elections, consisted in the great patronage which was attached to the one place, and the absence of patronage in the other. The hon. gentleman then stated, that the expense of the last seven elections for members of parliament and mayors in Liverpool, during 22 years, amounted to £95,350. At the last election for Mayor, the corruption was so open and notorious, that a placard was placed in Castle street, announcing the respective prices for votes. Six shillings was the declared consideration at first, but it was understood that the voter should receive the best market-price at the end of the election. Under those circumstances, Liverpool, in his judgment, was not less guilty of corruption than Penryn.—The hon. and gallant member opposite (General Gascoyne) had introduced a bill at the beginning of the session, to limit the poll to two days, but it was afterwards dropped. The reason, if he had not been misinformed, was this: it had originated with the common council, but it was disapproved of by the freemen who were electors for the office of mayor. They went round among the common council accordingly, and threatened that they would never suffer any of those who abetted it to fill that office. Under such influence the bill had been withdrawn. He would only add, that as the right hon. gentleman opposite had lost his seat in the cabinet by the corruption of East Retford, it was to be expected he would exert himself for its prevention elsewere.

General GASCOYNE explained, and the petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

JUNE 16.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that although he had given notice of his intention to present a petition from the merchants of Calcutta respecting the trade with India, still he did not mean to provoke any discussion on the very important question to which it related. Important subjects would in his opinion come under the consideration of the house with better effect when they were brought forward in the ordinary and regular course of business. Incidental discussions were not likely to lead to any practical results, and therefore he should on this occasion confine himself to stating, as shortly as possible, the nature of the petition which he held in his hand. The petition was intrusted to him, he might almost say, on behalf of every British merchant in Calcutta, and of a very considerable number of the most wealthy and distinguished native merchants in that opulent city,—persons whose skill, enterprise, and industry, if fostered and encouraged, must prove highly beneficial to his country, inasmuch as many of that active class of individuals were willing to embark their property in the furtherance of manufactures, of navigation, and of those arts which led to general prosperity. He would also say, as these parties were not, either directly or virtually, represented in that house, that they came before the legislature with peculiar claims to attention. (Hear, hear.) Now the petitioners stated, and they did so, he had no doubt, with great sincerity, that they felt much satisfaction at the increased facility given of late years to a commercial intercourse with other countries and nations, as well as with the mother country and all its dependencies. They felt confident, that the same system would still be pursued, and that on any occasion, when the legislature introduced measures affecting the trade between this country and India, they would consider free intercourse as the rule, and restriction as the exception, to be only maintained on some specific ground of necessity or of commercial policy. He could not think there was a doubt that Parliament would take this view of the subject, when they would be, to consider of the renewal of the East India Company's charter; because, if they looked back to the effects which had been produced by the relaxation that took place after the last renewal of the charter, they would find, that the direct commerce between this country and British India had been more than doubled. (Hear, hear.) New branches of trade had sprung up, and others were every day arising; and that, too, contrary to the predictions of those who were considered to be the great practical authorities on this subject, and who were well acquainted with the manners and habits of the immense population that was placed under our rule. In the same manner those authorities confidently stated, that the greatest possible evil would result from any permission or privilege being given to British subjects to send their capital to India, for the purpose of investing it in projects connected with the improvement of manufactures and commerce in India. These opinions had, however, he believed, given way to more liberal views, and it was now allowed that the capital of this country might be employed with great propriety, and most beneficially, in the improvement of the arts and manufactures of British India; and he knew, that where such a system had been acted on, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood a greater bond of union and good-will was observable between the British authorities and the natives, a great improvement in arts and manufactures had taken place, and those moral feelings which enabled individuals to discharge all the duties of social life were more sedulously cultivated. This country, therefore, was not slow in extending civil rights to the people of Calcutta, which they did not before possess. The natives were now competent to serve on juries—and, in proportion as they formed an acquaintance with the English language, with English feelings, their improvement would become decided and more rapid. He could only look to the increased intercourse between individuals of the two countries as a source of mutual benefit. It might be, and indeed was, considered as a subject which involved some degree of difficulty, and which demanded the maturest investigation. He made these brief remarks with no other view but to depreciate discussion at present, and at the same time to point out the great importance of the petition. It would be a matter of the utmost importance, when the renewal of the charter came under the consideration of Parliament, not to lose sight of those principles which were necessary for the improvement of navigation the extension of commerce and manufacture and, what was of infinate importance to the welfare of both those interests—a subject to which the anxious attention of the legislature ought to be directed—the improvements of the habits of the native population of India. (Hear, hear.) With these general views, and wishing to defer to the proper period the minute discussion of this very extensive question, he should merely state, that the petitioners farther observed to the house, that they were satisfied that much inconvenience was felt, and much injury was sustained, in consequence of the difference of duty on East and West India sugars. (Hear.) That question had, however, been postponed to a future period, and therefore he should not offer any opinion on it. The petitioners also complained that other staples of India, such as cotton, &c., were in consequence of the rate of duty, excluded from this country. In fact, they felt that those articles were treated as if they were not the produce of a British possession, but of a foreign colony; and they prayed that even in the present session some reform might be effected in the scale of duties. When these subjects came regularly to be discussed he had no doubt that the utmost attention would be paid to them; and looking to the trade with the Indian Archipelago—looking to the various new sources of trade and commerce which were springing up—but more particularly looking to the probable intercourse between India and the liberated states of South America, he was perfectly satisfied that a field would be opened for the employment of British capital, much, more extensive than was imagined by those who had not narrowly considered the subject. These branches of commerce were only in their infancy, but he was convinced that if they were encouraged the country would derive incalculable benefit from them. Having made these few remarks, he should beg leave to bring up the petition.

Mr. W. WHITMORE said, as he had paid much attention to this subject, and had formerley brought it before the house] he was anxious shortly to state his opinion with reference to it. He must, in the first place, observe that he did not agree with his right hon. friend in thinking that this question ought not to be discussed on the present occasion. On the contrary, such was the importance of the subject, that in his opinion it ought constantly to be brought before the house. That was the way by which alone they could arrive at information and he was perfectly convinced, that till the house possessed more practical information than it did at present on the subject of the affairs of India, they were not likely to legislate efficiently for that country. His right hon. friend had stated that he considered it improper to enter into a discussion of this great question now, but, for his part, he thought the present was a very fair and proper opportunity for considering it. He was thoroughly persuaded, and he had over and again stated his opinion, that nothing was of more vital importance to England, to her commerce, to her manufactures, and to her finances, than that the whole question connected with the trade of India should be thoroughly discussed. They had an empire there covering nearly 30 degrees of latitude, and upwards of 30 degrees of longitude, containing a population of 80,000,000 possessing every variety of soil, and abounding in every species of tropical production. It was quite evident, therefore, that to cultivate trade and commerce in such an empire was a matter of the first importance. His right hon. friend had alluded to the difference of duties on commodities the growth of India, and on the same commodities produced elsewhere. He (Mr. Whitmore) had always contended that so manifest an inequality should be considered and should be remedied. His right hon. friend had observed, that these restrictive regulations should be considered as the exception and not as the rule. He concurred in that principle with his right hon. friend, but he would go farther and say, that there ought to be no restrictions at all (hear, hear), because he really could see no ground for them. (Hear.) He entirely agreed with the statement contained in that petition. that it was not the removal of these heavy duties alone which would open to this country a great field of commerce, but that it depended, in a great degree, on a considerable change in the government of India, and on that application of British capital to the productions of the east, which would bring them into general consumption, and cause trade to flourish to an extent greater than had ever been contemplated. His right hon. friend had observed, that great improvement would be effected in the manufacture of East India productions, by the agency of British capital. That he (Mr. Whitmore) believed would generally be the case, but there was one article of East India produce which stood out so prominently from all the others, that he begged leave especially to call the attention of the house to it, as illustrating, in a remarkable degree, the position of his right hon. friend. That production was indigo, and that was the only one almost on which British capital was employed. What, then, had been the effect of the expenditure of British capital on the manufacture of that article? In 1786, little or no East India indigo was imported. It was a very indifferent article, and scarcely any of it was called for; but, since the period when British capital was embarked in that manufacture, it improved in quality, and, instead of being inferior to indigo manufactured in other ports of the world, it was now 12½ per cent better than the indigo imported from Spanish America. The demand had increased 39-fold since that time. Almost the whole of what was consumed in England, and in the other markets of Europe, was imported from the east, whereas, at the time to which he had referred, scarcely any was imported from India. Now, he was sure, if they pursued the same course with respect to sugar, cotton, and various other articles, which he would not mention more particularly, the result would be found to be the same as had taken place with respect to indigo. If that course were followed, the productions of the east would greatly increase in value, and new sources of beneficial trade would be thrown open. The disqualifications which at present existed with respect to British subjects in the east, prevented the extensive employment of British capital in that country. Those disqualifications were of a galling, vexatious, arbitrary, end tyrannical nature. An English subject could not proceed to that country without a licence, and he could not travel above 10 miles from any presidency without a particular permission, which must be filled in the regular court, At the present moment, every English-man who want to India suffered under all these disqualifications. There was one regulation which he conceived to be extremely vexatious and annoying on the part of the Company, and to which perhaps the house, as it was of recent origin, would permit him to allude. He hed frequently seen a notice in the Calcutta paper, stating, that it was absolutely necessary if an Englishman left India, that he should produce a document signed by the proper authorities in that country, declaring that while there he had conducted himself well, if he wished to procure a licence here, to enable him to return, Now he contended that a more vexatious or arbitrary proceeding could scarcely be adopted by any Government than the regulation to which he referred—particulary when it was recollected that the licence was to be given by parties who were rivals in trade. The free trader applied for this licence to the company, who were the monopolists; and who, when they came in contact with the free trader, were influenced by narrow and exclusive feelings. The house, he hoped, would see that such a regulation was exceedingly vexatious, and must be attended with injurious consequences. He trusted that the East India Company and the Board of Control would hereafter take a better and a more enlightened view of this subject. He could not help pointing out to the company how extremely impolitic it was, when the charter was about to be renewed,—to select that particular time for encouraging vexatious, which operated against the interests of British subjects in India. Such regulations were against the spirit of law and justice, and were opposed to those sound opinions and doctrines which must actuate the Legislature when the conduct of the company came to be considered. His right hon. friend had alluded to the fact of natives being suffered to serve on juries. Now it sould he recollected, that natives could only be allowed to serve on petty juries in Calcutta, and they could not serve at all on the trial of civil cases. It was felt as a very great grievance that they were not summoned on grand juries. It has lately been recommended from the bench that thay should be allowed to serve on grand juries, and also to sit on the trial of civil cases. As there was no question before the house, he should make no farther observations, but he certainly should avail himself of every fitting opportunity to state his opinion on this most important question.

Mr. STEWART said, he would take the present opportunity of correcting a misconception which had gone abroad, as to what he had said on a former occasion, with regard to the demand in British India for certain staple manufactures of this country. He was represented to have stated, that there was little or no demand for iron, copper, and other metallic articles in the East Indies. He had said just the contrary. What he stated was, that there was a great demand for those articles; and that if this country would admit the produce of the East Indies on the same terms as she admitted those of the West Indies, by which the natives would be enabled to pay for those staple articles which they required for staples, chiefly of a metallic description, would be much greater than this country could supply. He saw the American tariff, which he had read in *The Times* a few days ago, that the duty on British manufactures was greatly increased by the American Government. The average cost of plain cotton cloth sent from this country, was 5*d*. per square yard, but by the American tariff it was assumed to cost 8*d*. the square yard, and a duty equal to 4½*d*., or 90 per cent., was laid on each square yard of that plain cotton cloth which really cost but 5*d*. While the American Government did this, we admitted their cottons at an *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. Now he thought it exceedingly unjust to the East Indies to continue such a system.

Mr. HUME was greatly pleased that the right hon. gentlemen had presented a petition, which stated so broadly and so justly the principle on which the house ought to proceed. If they looked back, however, to what had been done since the last renewal of the charter, they would find that there was not one of those important principles that had not been violated in India. The petition contained two main propositions,—one with regard to free trade, and the other with respect to the intercourse of Europeans, with India. The rights of British subjects in that country had been violated by the act of Parliament, and by every regulation passed by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The house would hardly believe, after hearing such liberal principles as had been laid down by the right hon. gentleman, that while 27*l*. a ton was paid on sugar imported from the West Indies, 37*l*. a ton was charged on East India sugar. The same observation might be made with respect to cotton, turmeric, and spirits. When the charter was renewed, they had been told, that under no change of circumstances could any increase of exports to India take place. But what was the fact? An immense increase of exports had succeeded the renewal of the charter. In 814, we exported 213,090 pards of plain manufactured cotton but that specie of export had gradually increased until 1826, when it amounted to 16,000,000 of yards of plain cotton. With regard to dyed cotton, instead of 600,000 yards, it appeared from a return laid down on the table of the house, in 1826, that the export had gradually increased to 10,000,000 of yards—the average amount exported of these two articles alone being 26,000,000 of yards instead of 800,000 yards, which was the amount in 1813 and 1814. He understood also that in the article of cotton yarn, the export this year was likely to be enormous. He knew not how the right hon. gentleman could satisfy himself for the last nine or ten years, during which he had been a Ministers of the Crown, in allowing India to be kept in a state of shamefully tyranny, British subjects were worse treated there than in any other portion of the British dependencies, Englishmen were not allowed to assemble to petition on account of any grievance; and, on a late occasion, when the Sheriff of Calcutta notified to British and native merchants that the Government would not allow a meeting that was in contemplation to take place, a hint was given to them, that if they did meet, the military would be called in to disperse them. It was impossible for any country labouring under such a series of disabilities and disqualifications as affected India to thrive or improve. It was a reflection on that house to suffer such a system to go on. The right hon. gentleman had said, that this was not the proper time to consider this subject. Then, he asked, when was the proper time! Were those principles which he had so properly laid down to lie dormant till the removal of the charter! For his own part, he thought that the subject ought to have been brought forward in the present session; and the Board of Control should have been considered the affairs of India. He knew that the Court of Directors felt a great prejudice against allowing Europeans to go to India. They thought that Europeans could not be trusted there; but experience proved the contrary, and the most enlightened men in this country said that nothing was wanting but English men and English capital to draw out the resources of that country: and he thought it was shameful that the narrow, miserable monopolizing feeling of the East India Company should prevent the improvement of India. Every thing was done that could retard the improvement of that country; and while we imported from Brazil and Cuba sugars of a fine quality, the East India sugar was beaten out of the market,—and why! Because Englishmen were not allowed to settle in India,—they could not purchase an interest in the soil, and they were therefore prevented from furnishing that machinery which would enable them to bring the manufacture of sugar to perfection.

Mr. ASTELL briefly defended the conduct of the East India Company. When the proper time came, he should be ready to examine the whole question at length.

Mr. A. BARING denied that the hon. member for Montrose had imputed blame to the hon. East India director, or to any other individual; he had merely argued, generally, that

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the system pursued with respect to India was not calculated to produce the best effects. He agreed with the honourable gentleman opposite, that this was too wide a question to be discussed on a petition relative to the sugar duties. When the great question of the East India charter came on, as it shortly must, and also the question of the great monopoly of the China trade, that would be the proper time for discussing in detail matters which had, in his opinion, been improperly introduced upon the present occasion. This question, than which he knew of no one of greater importance, had, he must say, been treated by his hon. friend behind him, who was generally the advocate of liberal views, on the most narrow scale possible. Begging pardon of his hon. friend, he must say, that he had never seen a more narrow and confined view taken of so extensive a question. It was not a question of indigo or sugar; it rested upon much more important grounds. As to the question of East India sugar, he believed that it had been altogether overrated, both with respect to the benefits which the West Indians derived from the restriction and with respect to the extent to which it was thought that the East Indians could carry this trade. Sugar never would come from the East Indies but in the way of ballast, or as a kind of dead weight, and he entertained very great doubts whether a large quantity of sugar would ever be raised in the East Indies. When they looked at the debt and the population of this country, it must be apparent to every one that these colonies ought to be taken the greatest care of, and that it was extremely idle to attempt to settle the future government of them by a discussion like the present.

Mr. WARBURTON said, that the hon. member for Callington had spoken as though it had ever been conceded, —which it never had,—that colonization should be effected in India as in Canada. Their objects as to Canada was to send out their pauper population there; but could any one be absurd enough to propose that paupers should be sent to a country where the wages of the labourer were under 3*d.* a day? What was meant by colonization (he admitted to this was not the strict meaning of the term) in India was, that men of capital should be allowed to emigrate to India, to take mortgages on land, and to possess land. The honourable member had also argued pretty nearly to this effect—that as there had always been a monopoly in India hitherto, so there ought always to be a monopoly for the future. Had they not constantly heard of the Dutch and Spanish monopolies? Had they not been in the constant habit of throwing such parts of the commercial policy of these countries in their teeth,—and then, when they became possessed of a great territory like India, ought they to adopt a system which they had reprobated in others, and which they had prided themselves on having avoided? The hon. gentleman, too, had contended that sugar, cotton, indigo, and the like, were paltry objects—not worth the consideration of this country in its relations to so great a territory as India. But, was it not right to obtain comforts, or luxuries, or whatever they might please to call them, from India? Was it not the duty of Government, by foreign dependencies, to increase the comforts of the people of England? According to the hon. gentleman the only object of Government should be to maintain a batten throne in India, to keep up our dominion there at a great expense, but without deriving from it any additional enjoyment. Let them contrast the conduct he complained of with that of the bitterest enemies of their commercial system. He could only compare it with the Milan and Berlin decrees. Look what had been done to prevent the trade in opium and salt. They had entered into treaties with the Indian powers with respect to opium as the Dutch did with respect to spices, to limit that article to the least possible quantity. When they found that the trade with Turkey in opium through the medium of British ships, was likely to overcome that of India, then a concert was made with the British Government to lay a duty on opium, amounting to 24 times the value of the article, in order to destroy the trade of Turkey. But, not to confine themselves to the Government of India only, let them look at the Government of Ceylon. The spice trade was condemned when the Dutch had it, and the growth of cinnamon in Ceylon had been prevented because the English Government had a monopoly of it. Now all this was done, not by a set of merchants whose avocations might lead them to adopt a narrow and injurious policy but by a Government which had always advocated liberal notions while it was as abundant as the Dutch in monopolies.

An hon. Member (under the gallery) said that the restrictions complained of did not arise from selfish and avaricious views of commerce. All the restrictions upon the intercourse of Europeans with India rested upon grounds purely political, and he was very much mistaken if it were not understood that these restrictions were not, on the renewal of the charter, allowed to remain for political reasons.

Mr. R. GRANT addressed the house from under the gallery, and was very indistinctly heard. We understood the hon. member to say, that he should not have troubled the house on that occasion, if the hon. member for Bridgenorth had followed the example of his hon. friend who presented this petition and in refraining like him from discussing the question at so inconvenient a time. But that hon. member, not contenting himself with agitating himself with agitating the general question, digressed into a much larger field, and had been followed by other hon. gents, who together, had left no subject, whether political or commercial, which had happened since the renewal of the charter untouched. Nor was this all, the attention of other nations which could have nothing to do with the petition before the house. Now the petition was extremely mild and temperate. It called upon the house to consider whether the prohibitions upon the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country,—prohibitions imposed not by the company, but by the Parliament,—& also the commercial restrictions ought to be allowed to continue. As to the intercourse of Europeans with the interior, whether the prohibition were right or wrong, it had existed from all time, and the petitioners, not venturing to point out any course for the adoption of the house, merely prayed that the house would take into their consideration whether it would not be expedient to repeal that act of Parliament which enacted this prohibition; and he would appeal to the house whether these moderate and temperate petitioners were treated fairly by gentleman who introduced angry and irritating topics. He would ask if it were fair that the question of the intercourse between Europeans and the interior of India ought to be linked with matters which had taken place in the capital (Cheers,) What, too, he would ask, had the commercial question to do with a free press in India? If any persons were of opinion that under no circumstances the prayer of this petition could be granted,—which prayer, let it be recollected, was only for an inquiry,—such persons would of course be totally opposed to the prayer of the petition; but they who thought it not only expedient but highly prudent also to entertain this question, must no doubt be extremely anxious to go into the inquiry, and to discuss the question with temper, and with a solicitude for the interests of the inhabitants of Hindostan which was hardly consistant with the introduction of angry and irritating topics, With respect to the renewal of the charter, he was so deeply impressed, on the one hand, with the importance of considering on what terms it should be granted, and, on the other, with the difficulties of the question and with the magnitude of the interest involved, that he must be allowed to suspend his judgment, not with a spirit of reserve, but from an anxiety and caution to come to the consideration of the subject without any prejudice of whatever kind. Whenever he came to give his vote on the subject of the renewal of the East India charter,—on what terms that charter ought to be renewed—he should have the satisfaction of knowing that his judgement had been sincerely and conscientiously formed. If he might be allowed to trouble the house with one word more he would observe, with the hon. gentleman who had preceded him, that the question was not one of a commercial but of a political nature. Though it had not been doubted by several very intelligent persons that the trade with India could be materially extended, he, though not chiming in altogether with that notion, had listened with anxiety to the controversy of Sir Thomas Monroe at that house. Sir Thomas Monroe admitted that, taking it simply as a commercial question, the trade with India might increased but he recollected perfectly well that it was on the balance of political and commercial considerations that Sir Thomas Monroe came to the opinion that the trade with India could not be increased by the removal of the prohibitions, The subjected of political danger was well worthy their serious consideration. He did not himself believe that any such danger would take place in the first instance; but it might in the ulterious stages. It might not take place in their time; but at some period or other, from the increasing intercourse between this country and the natives of India, a Creole population must arise—he did not mean to say generally in India—but certainly in parts—in interstices of the country—not out-numbering or even equalling the other population, but certainly amounting to a large number. Now the problem they had to solve was whether they could adjust the mutual intercourse between such different persons without the intervention legal enactments. There must be some inequality, and they would therefore have one caste in opposition to the other. The history of the world afforded abundant instances of evils which had resulted from such a conflict, and from the attempt to put one privileged class at the head of another. Here was his only doubt, This he believed to be the real difficulty; and, he for one should consider it fairly and honestly. He would merely remind the house, that this difficulty had no connexion with commerce, but that it was one of vital importance—one that involved the happiness of millions.

Mr. P. COURTENAY thought it his duty to say, as the hon. directors had urged, that all these were political restrictions, for which the Government, and most of all the Parliament, were answerable. Since the year 1813, he had been witness to many great and important alterations, all of which were in favour of the removal of restrictions, He must be excused if he said no more upon the petition now; and his principal reason for not saying more was, that if the discussion were continued, it would be impossible to get through the orders of the day (hear, hear);—one of which, he might be allowed to add, would give him an opportunity of carrying into effect some of the recomendations of the hon. gentleman,

Mr HUSKISSON hoped the house and his hon. friend would do him the justice to recollect that he had not called for this discussion, and he could assure them that he did not intend to prolong it. The hon. member for Montrose, however, had told him that he (Mr, Huskisson) had sat still for ten years and seen the laws violated. Now, from the very day on which the charter was renewed,—for more than ten years, he had gone on promoting further relaxations that the charter admitted. He would not go into the detail of them then, but he certainly had been witness to gradual relaxations, and he should be glad to see those relaxations continued s After a few words in explanation from Mr. BARING and Mr. HUME.

Mr. WIGRAM said he wished to make an observation upon what had fallen from an hon. member (Mr. W Whitmore) opposite respecting the general order which that hon, member had read. For his own part he did not think that the East Indian Government would do their duty if they did not ascertain the character of persons when, having left India, wished to return to that country. It was necessary to ascertain whether they had been sent back, or whether they had returned voluntarily; and he thought it right on the part of the East India Government to say, "If you come back by permission, bring your character with you,".

Mr, W WHITMORE said that he thought the document to which he had alluded was an extremely bad practice. When any body left Calcutta, he was obliged to bring with him a certificate that his conduct had been agreeable to the authorities there He thought this improper, He had not complained of the directors or of the commissioners individually, but, he had said, and did still say, that a general order of this kind was improper, and that it might be perverted to the worst purposes,

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Mr, HUSKISSON presented a petition from merchants of London complaining of the state of the Canadas,

Mr, ROBINSON supported the prayer of the petition, which he knew to be most respectably signed,

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The preface to the second series of Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of the Canongate* contains an amusing anecdote connected with the apartments of the celebrated Mary, Queen of Scots.

"My long habitation in the neighbourhood," says the chronicler, "and the quiet respectability of my habits, have given me a sort of intimacy with Mrs. ——, the house keeper in that most interesting part of the old building called Queen Mary's Apartments. But a circumstance which lately happened has conferred upon me greater privileges; so that, indeed, I might; I believe, venture on the exploit of Chatelet, who was executed for being found secreted, at midnight, in the very bedchamber of Scotland's mistress. It chanced that the good lady I have mentioned was in the discharge of her functions, showing the apartments to a cockney from London; not one of your quiet, dull, common place visitors, who gape, yawn, and listen with an acquiescent *umph* to the information doled out by the provincial cicerone. No such thing; this was the brisk, alert agent of a great house in the city, who missed no opportunity of doing business, as he termed it, that is, of putting off the goods of his employers, and improving his own account of commission. He had fidgeted through the suite of apartments without finding the least opportunity to touch upon that which he considered as the principal end of his existence. Even the story of Rizzio's assassination presented no ideas to this emissary of commerce, until the lions keeper appealed, in the support of her narrative, to the dusky stains of blood upon the floor. 'There are the stains,' she said; 'nothing will remove them from the place; there they have been for 250 years, and there will they remain while the floor is left standing—neither water nor anything else will ever remove them from that spot.' Now, our cockney, amongst other articles, sold scouring drops, as they are called, and a stain of 250 years standing was interesting to him, not because it had been caused by the blood of a queen's favourite, slain in her apartment, but because it offered so admirable an opportunity to prove the efficacy of his unequalled detergent elixir. Down on his knees went our friend, but neither in sorrow nor devotion. 'Two hundred and fifty years, ma'am, and nothing take it away? Why, if it had been 500 I have something in my pocket will fetch it out in five minutes. D'ye see this elixir, ma'am? I will show you the stain vanish in a moment.' Accordingly, wetting one end of his handkerchief with the all-deterging specific, he began to rub away on the planks, without heeding the remonstrances of Mrs. ——. She, good soul, stood at first in astonishment, like the Abbess of St. Bridget's, when a profane visitant drank up the vial of brandy which had long passed muster among the relics of the cloister for the tears of the blessed saint. The venerable guardian of St. Bridget probably expected the interference of her patroness—she of Holy Rood might, perhaps, hope that David Rizzio's spectre would rise to prevent the profanation. But Mrs. —— stood not long in the silence of horror. She uplifted her voice, and screamed as loudly as Queen Mary herself when the dreadful deed was in the act of perpetration—

'Harrow now out! and walawa,' she cried.

I happened to be taking my morning walk in the adjoining gallery, pondering in my mind why the kings of Scotland, who hung round me, should be each and every one painted with a nose like the knocker of a door, when, lo! the walls once more re-echoed with such shrieks as formerly were as often heard in the Scottish palaces as were sounds of revelry and music. Somewhat surprised at such an alarm in a place so solitary, I hastened to the spot, and found the well-meaning traveller scrubbing the floor like a housemaid, Mrs. ——, dragging him by the skirts of the coat, in vain endeavoured to divert him from his sacrilegious purpose. It cost me some trouble to explain to the zealous purifier of silk stockings, embroidered waistcoats, broadcloth, and deal planks, that there were such things in the world as stains which ought to remain indelible, on account of the associations with which they are connected. Our good friend viewed every thing of the kind only as the means of displaying the virtue of his vaunted commodity. He apprehended, however, that he would not be permitted to proceed to exemplify its powers on the present occasion, so he took his leave, muttering that he had always heard the Scots were a nasty people, but had no idea they carried it so far as to have the floors of their palaces blood-bolter'd, like Banquo's ghost, when to remove them would have cost but a hundred drops of the infallible Detergent Elixir, prepared and sold by Messrs. Scrub and Rub, at five shilling or ten shilling bottles, each bottle being marked with the initials of the inventor, to counterfeit which would be to incur the pains of forgery."

Madras Government, Gazette.

ST. CATHERINE DOCKS.

Yesterday (May 10) being the Anniversary Day of laying the first stone, the Directors of the St. Catherine Dock Company accompanied by a few private friends, assembled in the Long Room in the Dock House is intended as a general office for the accommodation of the officers, clerks, &c., and proceeded from thence to inspect the warehouses, vaults, quays, and works. Twelve months only have elapsed since the first stone was laid of this undertaking, since which the site of the West-in Dock Basin, and Dock, originally covered with nearly 950 houses, has been cleared, The walls of that portion of the works are thirty-six feet high; one of the Docks is completed; three fourths of the warehouses, buildings and vaults, to surround them, erected; whilst no doubt exists that the portion of the works named, with the entrance lock dock-house and offices, with warehouse and vault room equal to about 100,000 tons of merchandize, will be ready for the reception of ships and goods in the month of October next and that the remainder of the buildings and works will be completed in the course of the ensuing year. The novel mode of arrangement in the formation of the warehouse, by which a quay frontage will be provided equal to 4,600 feet, of from 50 to 120 feet in depth, and under a colonade of 18 feet height, deservedly excited admiration. After the goods have been landed on the quays, they will not be exposed to the weather as provision has been made to raise them to the respective floors, through shafts which have been constructed in the interior of the warehouse. The Entrance Lock will be 195 feet in length, and 45 feet wide, and at spring tides will contain 28 feet depth of water. By the application of hydraulics, the lock will afford the means of docking ships, and craft every half hour, during nearly every period of the tide, without wasting any water from the docks or basin, and a ship drawing as much as 18 feet water may, by these means, be taken into dock from the river with perfect safety, three hours after high water. We understand that arrangements have also been made by the Dock Company for locking ships and craft in the night time as well as by day, which will be a great accommodation to shipping. When the dock buildings and works have been completed, they will afford accommodation, within the walls, to from 120 to 140 ships, besides craft, at one time; and of upwards of 200,000 tons of warehouse and vault room. Complaints having, during many years, been made of the obstructions which exist to the navigation of the pool, &c. from colliers and other vessels, we understand that the Trinity Corporation and Corporation of London, with a view to remove those grievous impediments, have determined upon buoying off a clear channel in the middle of the river, of not less than three hundred feet wide, so that ships of from six to seven hundred tons will be able to reach the St. Catherine Docks with security.

The total quantity of foreign goods imported annually into the Port of London amounts to upwards of one million and a half of tons. The West India Docks and London Docks, being the only wet dock accommodation with bonded warehouses on the north side of the river (the former, indeed, situated at a distance of nearly four miles from the Royal Exchange), afford accommodation only for about 360,000 tons of merchandize.

Additional wet dock accommodation nearer to the seat of business is therefore required on the north side of the Thames, and will (but to a limited degree, as compared with the wants of commerce in that part of the metropolis) be provided by the St. Catherine Docks The measure has already been productive of great public advantages, as the rates of other Dock establishments, and of the East India Company, have in some instances been reduced 50 percent, since this undertaking received the sanction of Parliament. The East India Dock Company have also lowered their rates from 12s. 6d. to about 2s. per ton register; and, as a proof of the increasing commerce of the Port, it may be observed that the London Docks and Warehouses have never been so full as they are at present; and that, notwithstanding the great reduction which has taken place in their rates, their income has increased. Besides, the Directors of that Establishment, convinced of the necessity of still further accommodation, have recently constructed another Dock, with shed warehouses, and have now a Bill before Parliament to empower them to raise 400,000*l.* towards the construction of additional works, &c.